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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/788,530	MUSSON ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICHOLAS S. ULRICH	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS,
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 April 2008</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
    closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-67</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-67</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
        application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/03/2008</u>.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-67 are pending

2.   Claims 1, 18, 34, 50, and 67 are amended.

3.   The IDS filed 4/03/2008 has been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Shiigi et al. (US 2003/0014442 A1) and Knudsen et al. (Learning Java, O'Reilly 5/2000).

In regard to claims 1, 50, and 67, Shiigi discloses a method and machine

readable medium for rendering a graphical user interface (GUI), comprising:

providing for the representation of the GUI as a set of controls wherein the

controls are organized in a logical hierarchy *(Paragraph 0014 lines 12-14, Paragraph*

0016 and Paragraph 0056: Controls are organized in a template hierarchy which

provides entitlement for each of the controls based on the tags specified within the

template);

traversing the representation, wherein the traversing comprises:

associating a theme with a first control in the set of controls (*Paragraph 0082 lines 4-6: The Object model is invoked*);

rendering the first control according to the theme (*Paragraph 0050: step 1*);

rendering any descendents of the first control according to the theme (*Paragraph 0051: Step 2*);

wherein any descendents of the first control can override the theme (*Paragraph 0051 lines 10-12*);

While Shiigi teaches implementing their invention using the JAVA programming environment (*Paragraph 0037*), they fail to show the wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism as recited in the claims. Knudsen teaches methods implemented using a JAVA programming language. In addition, Knudsen further teaches wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism (*Pg 10 lines 14-17, pg 19 lines 25-29, pg 22 lines 5-11, pg 25 lines 33-36, and pg 31 lines 12-14*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Shiigi before him at the time the invention was made, to include the callback mechanisms of the JAVA programming language, shown by Knudson, in order to obtain

inter-control communication. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination as a behavior that is defined by one object and then later invoked by another object when a particular event occurs would have been obtained, as suggested by Knudsen *(Pg 31)*. One skilled in the art knows that GUI regularly implement controls that communicate with other controls. The methods of having listener and observer type controls are well known. They provide a GUI with the ability to have certain objects respond to the user interacting with various different objects on the GUI.

In regard to claim 18, Shiigi discloses a method for rendering a graphical user interface (GUI), comprising:

accepting a request *(Paragraph 0039 lines 3-4)*;

mapping the request to a set of controls that represent the GUI, and wherein the controls are organized in a logical hierarchy *(Paragraph 0014 lines 12-14, Paragraph 0016 and Paragraph 0056: Controls are organized in a template hierarchy which provides entitlement for each of the controls based on the tags specified within the template)*;

traversing the representation, wherein the traversing comprises: associating a theme with a first control in the set of controls *(Paragraph 0082 lines 4-6: The Object model is invoked)*

rendering the first control according to the theme *(Paragraph 0050: step 1)*;

rendering any descendents of the first control according to the theme (*Paragraph 0051: Step 2*);

and wherein any descendents of the first control can override the theme (Paragraph 0051 lines 10-12).

While Shiigi teaches implementing their invention using the JAVA programming environment *(Paragraph 0037)*, they fail to show the wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism as recited in the claims. Knudsen teaches methods implemented using a JAVA programming language. In addition, Knudsen further teaches wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism *(Pg 10 lines 14-17, pg 19 lines 25-29, pg 22 lines 5-11, pg 25 lines 33-36, and pg 31 lines 12-14)*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Shiigi before him at the time the invention was made, to include the callback mechanisms of the JAVA programming language, shown by Knudson, in order to obtain inter-control communication. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination as a behavior that is defined by one object and then later invoked by another object when a particular event occurs would have been obtained, as suggested

by Knudsen *(Pg 31)*. One skilled in the art knows that GUI regularly implement controls

that communicate with other controls. The methods of having listener and observer

type controls are well known. They provide a GUI with the ability to have certain objects

respond to the user interacting with various different objects on the GUI.

In regard to claim 34, Shiigi discloses a method for rendering a graphical user

interface (GUI), comprising:

providing for the representation of the GUI as a plurality of controls wherein the

controls are organized in a logical hierarchy *(Paragraph 0014 lines 12-14, Paragraph*

0016 and Paragraph 0056: Controls are organized in a template hierarchy which

provides entitlement for each of the controls based on the tags specified within the

template);

traversing the representation, wherein the traversing comprises: associating a

first theme with a first control in the plurality of controls *(Paragraph 0082 lines 4-6: The*

Object model is invoked);

rendering the first control according to the first theme *(Paragraph 0050: step 1)*;

associating a second theme with a second control in the plurality of controls *(Fig*

2 element 32: template extension provides for the second set of controls to be added);

rendering the second control according to the second theme *(Paragraph 0051:*

Step 2: the second control is determined from template extension);

and wherein the second control is a descendant of the first control *(Fig 2 elements 30 and 32: element 30 is first control, element 32 is second control which depends from 30).*

While Shiigi teaches implementing their invention using the JAVA programming environment *(Paragraph 0037)*, they fail to show the wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism as recited in the claims. Knudsen teaches methods implemented using a JAVA programming language. In addition, Knudsen further teaches wherein one of the set of controls can communicate with another set of controls wherein the another of the set of controls registers to receive an event raised by the one of the set of controls and wherein when the one of the controls raises the event, the another of the controls handles the event using a callback mechanism *(Pg 10 lines 14-17, pg 19 lines 25-29, pg 22 lines 5-11, pg 25 lines 33-36, and pg 31 lines 12-14)*. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Shiigi before him at the time the invention was made, to include the callback mechanisms of the JAVA programming language, shown by Knudson, in order to obtain inter-control communication. It would have been advantageous for one to utilize such a combination as a behavior that is defined by one object and then later invoked by another object when a particular event occurs would have been obtained, as suggested by Knudsen *(Pg 31)*. One skilled in the art knows that GUI regularly implement controls

that communicate with other controls. The methods of having listener and observer type controls are well known. They provide a GUI with the ability to have certain objects respond to the user interacting with various different objects on the GUI.

In regard to claims 2, 22, 39, and 51, Shiigi discloses one of the set of controls can respond to an event raised by another of the set of controls *(Paragraph 0079)*.

In regard to claims 3, 23, 40, and 52, Shiigi discloses a control can have an interchangeable persistence mechanism *(Fig 5 element 38)*.

In regard to claims 4, 24, 41, and 53, Shiigi discloses a control can have an interchangeable rendering mechanism *(Fig 5 element 38)*.

In regard to claims 5, 35, and 54, Shiigi discloses accepting a request *(Paragraph 0039 lines 3-4)*.

In regard to claims 6, 19, 36, and 55, Shiigi discloses the request in a hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) request *(Paragraph 0039: lines 2-4 and Paragraph 0100 line 7)*.

In regard to claims 7, 20, 37, and 56, Shiigi discloses the request originates from a web browser *(Paragraph 0039 lines 2-4)*.

In regard to claims 8, 21, 38, and 57, Shiigi discloses generating a response

(Paragraph 0041 lines 1-3).

In regard to claims 9, 25, 42, and 58, Shiigi discloses an control can represent

one of: button, text field, menu, table, window, window control, title bar, pop-up window,

check-box button, radio button, window frame, desktop, shell, head, body, header,

footer, book, page, layout, placeholder, portlet and toggle button *(Paragraph 0055-*

0075).

In regard to claims 10, 26, and 59, Shiigi discloses associating the theme with

first control can occur when the first control is rendered *(Paragraph 0050: Master*

template defines the first controls when rendered).

In regard to claims 11, 27, 43, and 60, Shiigi discloses the first control inherits the

theme from a parent control *(Paragraph 0047/ines 11-13).*

In regard to claims 12, 28, 44, and 61, Shiigi discloses the theme specifies the

appearance and/or functioning of an control in the GUI *(Paragraph 0016).*

In regard to claims 13, 29, 45, and 62, Shiigi discloses rendering the first control

according to the theme can be accomplished in parallel with rendering of other controls

(*Fig 3 step 1 elements 36 A and 36 C: Two controls have been rendered simultaneously with the master template*).

In regard to claims 14, 30, 46, and 63, Shiigi discloses the theme can be specified in whole or in part by a properties file (*Paragraph 0078 lines 1-4: template files have properties which define the theme of the page*).

In regard to claims 15, 31, 47, and 64, Shiigi discloses the properties file can include at least one of: 1) cascading style sheet; 2) Java Server Page; 3) Extensible Markup Language; 4) text; 5) Hypertext Markup Language; 6) Extensible Hypertext Markup Language; 7) JavaScript; and 8) Flash MX (*Paragraph 0078 line 4: using HTML).*

In regard to claims 16, 32, 48, and 65, Shiigi discloses the properties file can specify at least one image (*Paragraph 0057*).

In regard to claims 17, 33, 49, and 66, Shiigi discloses the GUI is part of a portal on the World Wide Web (*Paragraph 0100).*

Response to Arguments

5.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-67 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to NICHOLAS S. ULRICH whose telephone number is

(571)270-1397. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 9:00 - 5:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571)272-7767. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tadesse Hailu/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173

Nicholas Ulrich
4/23/2008
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